

base. The main portion is curved, directed apically and bears a pair of rather long laterally directed spines at apex. Pygofer with a pair of ventral spines arising not far from base which extend inwardly and curve apically.

Holotype male collected at San Geronimo, Guerrero, August 30, 1930, by J. Parra (M. F. 1787).

**Ollarianus vestigii**, n. sp.

Resembling *strictus* in general form and appearance but with distinct male genitalia. Length 4–4.5 mm.

Vertex broad, bluntly produced, more than twice as broad at base as median length.

Color, vertex yellow with faint traces of the four black spots on anterior portion between eyes. The median pair is most easily recognized. Pronotum dull gray. Scutellum with a transverse row of minute round spots across disc. Elytra subhyaline with dark brown veins especially the apical cross veins, which are conspicuous. Three pairs of brown spots along commissure on clavus and small brown spots on base, corium, and posterior clavus. Apical portion smoky.

Genitalia: Female last ventral segment with posterior margin truncate, median third rather broadly, roundedly produced with a brown mark at middle and one either side of produced portion. Male plates elongate, triangular, tapered to acute, pointed apices. Style long, narrowed near base, apical portion excavated on outer margin and curved outwardly. Aedeagus composed of a long slender ventral portion which is curved dorsally and bears a hook at apex. A shorter but slightly thicker portion arises at base and curves dorsally. The pair of apical pygofer spines is elongate, slender, and broadened to form a footlike apex. The ventral pair arises basally, is rather long, and extends inwardly.

Holotype male, allotype female, and female paratype collected at Palomas, San Luis Potosí, October 12, 1931, by Dr. Alfonse Dampf (M. B. 338).

This species can be separated from *ollus* to which it is apparently closely related by the longer apical spines, which are broadened at the apex to form a footlike structure, and the absence of the ventral pygofer spines.

ENTOMOLOGY.—*Studies on flower flies (Syrphidae) in the Vienna Museum of Natural History.*<sup>1</sup> F. M. HULL. University of Mississippi. (Communicated by ALAN STONE.)

This paper presents the final study of some syrphid flies from a small collection submitted to the author in 1936 through the courtesy of Dr. Hans Czerny, whom I wish to thank for the opportunity of studying them. Other short articles have described species from this material from time to time. The types of the flies here described were deposited in the Naturhistorischer Museum in Vienna in 1938.

Genus **Baccha** Fabricius

**Baccha ariela**, n. sp.

This species is readily recognized by the large, central, irregular triangle of brown upon the middle of the wing, which connects broadly with the complete, anterior border of brown. Related to *clarapex* Wiedemann.

*Female*.—Length 11 mm; wing 10 mm. *Head*: hemispherical. The vertex and front are dark, shining brown, obscured by mold, probably

violaceous in life. The large, shield-shaped, light-brown area before the antennae contains a small shining black spot. The antennae are widely separated and short. The third segment is thick and rounded. The face is rather prominent; the very large tubercle juts barely farther than the antennal prominence. The antennae are dark brown. The arista is short and thickened and black. The face is light reddish brown or yellow. The tubercle is dark brown and diffuse. From the lower part of the tubercle, along the oral margins of each side, there is a narrow blackish stripe running to the black cheeks. The cheeks posteriorly and along the oral margin are dark brown. The extreme lower occiput along the oral margin is light brown. The eyes are strongly excised just above the middle, silver-pubescent and scalose-pilose. The occiput behind is quite concave, so that the head fits well over the thorax and is very much wider than the thorax. *Thorax*: the dorsum is dully shining black with a strong

<sup>1</sup> Received July 31, 1944

violet cast. The sides, in a stripe almost as wide as the humeri and uninterrupted at the suture, are light ochre-brown. The pleura are entirely light yellowish brown. The humeri apparently are bare, but with some very short pubescence. The scutellum is entirely light coffee-brown, dully shining. There is no scutellar fringe, but it may have been rubbed away. *Abdomen*: strongly spatulate; the sides of the fourth segment are parallel and three times as wide as the middle of the second segment. The end of the second segment is one and two-thirds or one and three-fifths as wide as the middle. The extreme base of the abdomen is twice as wide as the narrow part of the second segment. The base of the second segment is little wider than the narrowest part. The end of the fifth segment is two-thirds as wide as the base of that segment; sixth segment small. Abdomen obscured by mold; it appears to be dark reddish brown, with obscure yellow spots that are palest on the fourth segment, and triangular in shape in the anterior basal corners. There are very dark opaque brown cross bands present; these are rather wide and begin on the posterior, lateral margin and are directed obliquely toward the anterior middle of the segment and meet very broadly in the middle. This is the arrangement on third and fourth segments. The second segment in the middle has a large, opaque, cone-shaped spot of the same color as the cross band. The pile of the abdomen is quite appressed and black. The halteres are pale orange. The squamae are whitish with yellow margins. *Legs*: the first and second femora and tibiae are light orange-brown or yellow, paler at the apices and bases of femora and tibiae, respectively. All the tarsi are dark brownish black. The bases of the hind tibiae are pale yellow. *Wings*: hyaline, except for extensive brown patterns. There is no stigmal cross vein; the vena spuria is faint; wings villose. The alulae are well developed. The entire anterior margin of the wing above the third vein is dark brown; this brown color descends basally to fill the first and second basal cells or slightly below them, to fill the basal anterior corner of the first posterior cell, nearly the basal half of the discal cell, and the basal half of the posterior to the discal cell.

*Holotype*.—A female, from Brazil (collection of Winthem).

This species was figured in the review of

*Baccha* by the author, in *Entomologica Americana* 23: 89, fig. 49. 1943.

#### Genus *Microdon* Meigen

#### *Microdon* (*Omegasyrphus*) *biluminifera*, n. sp.

Characterized by the slender form and the large hyaline spots at the base of the brownish abdomen. Related to such species as *baliopterus* Loew.

*Male*.—Length 12 mm exclusive of antennae; wings 10.2 mm. Antennae 2.5 mm. *Head*: short, much wider than the thorax. The ocelli are raised into a very conspicuous, round, subglobose, vertical dome, in front of which is a marked crease. The front, beginning at this crease, is rather short and barely longer than the second antennal segment. The antennae are thus set high upon the head; they are elongate. The second segment is barely longer than wide, the third segment nearly five times as long as the second and the first segment about as long as third, or barely longer. The third segment is subtruncate and flattened at tip, widened in the middle, with a lateral crease and with a deeply thickened arista, which is only two-thirds the length of the segment. First two segments dark brown, third lighter. The vertex and the front and upper part of the face are very dark shining brown, the lower part of the face and cheeks light shining brown. There is a thick band of silvery-yellow pile on the lower sides of the face which is continued narrowly up the sides of the face, not quite to the level of the antennae. There is a bare shield-shaped spot above the antennae. The eyes are bare. *Thorax*: very dark brown and covered with an appressed, setaceous-black pile; and on the suture there is a band of flattened, pale, brassy pile and similar flattened pile in the posterior part of the midline, which is directed posteriorly and meets a broad, semicircular area of similar pile lying just in front of the scutellum and which is directed forward so as to intermesh with this. The scutellum is light brown, shining, roughly triangular on its posterior margin and terminates in two tiny, very close-set points. Humeri pilose. The pleura have a row of pale, sericeous, stiffened hairs. The metanotum is conspicuous and large. The halteres are orange, the squamae pale brown. *Abdomen*: rather elongate, a little wider than the thorax; nearly four times as long as wide. The sides of the last two segments are nearly

parallel but practically cylindrical; they are barely wider at the base of the third segment. The second segment is only a trifle wider in the middle than the third segment but is much flattened, especially over an area corresponding to the spots, which are actually concave. The lateral, ropelike margin on the second segment is thick and prominent. The first segment is rather short, with a deep crease between it and the second segment. The second segment is neither cylindrical nor flat; it is rather inflated and marked on each side with a large, posteriorly pointed, anteriorly broad, quite hyaline spot, which is continuous on the sides with the translucent yellow margins and which is divided in the middle by a roughly triangular, black spot; its base lies on the posterior margin of the segment, its peak is narrowly continuous with the first segment. The remainder of the abdomen is very dark brown and densely appressed-setate with crevices for the setae; on the posterior margin of the third segment, not reaching the sides, there is a band of flat, golden, posteriolaterally directed pile, which is widely separated in the middle. A similar band on the fourth segment is equally separated, beginning about the middle of the segment, and obliquely directed away toward the posterior corners, after first being directed toward the midline. The hypopygium is perfectly rounded. *Legs*: light orange-brown, becoming almost golden yellow on the tibiae and tarsi. The hind femora are a little thickened, especially on the scar a third of the way from their bases. The thickening gradually extends throughout the remainder of each femur. There are no ventral spines. The last half of each of the hind tibiae is rather thick, ending simply, with an oblique scar in the middle. *Wings*: considerably longer than the abdomen, very pale brown and thickly pilose. The spurious vein is chitinized, the posterior veins are brown; the anterior veins yellow, the stigmal cell pale yellow, the costal cell and the small area past it also yellow.

*Holotype*.—A male, from Espirito Santo, Brazil (collection of Fruhstorfer).

**Microdon (Omegasyrphus) baliopertus**  
Loew *brunnipennis*, n. var.

*Male*.—Length 9.5 mm without antennae; wing 7.2 mm. *Head*: hemispherical and a little wider than the thorax. The vertex is swollen,

convex, and purplish coppery; the sides of the face are parallel. The face is quite convex, slightly violaceous, and narrower than in *baliopertus* Loew. The first segment of the antennae is light brown and about four times as long as wide; the second segment is light brown and about a fourth as long as first segment; third segment missing. *Thorax*: dark shining black with very obscure violaceous vittae. The scutellum is shining, with a violaceous cast and two small points upon the rim, which are much shorter and somewhat farther apart than in *baliopertus*. *Abdomen*: of the same type of coloration as in *baliopertus* but without any black upon the sides of the third and fourth segments. *Legs*: entirely light brownish red and but little darker on the femur; the basal scar is much less prominent than in *baliopertus*. The halteres are almost white instead of deep orange-brown. The squamae are white, but are yellow to orange in *baliopertus*. *Wings*: the pattern of the infuscation of the wings is similar to that of *baliopertus*, but the bulge in the lower vein seems to be less conspicuous. The dark markings seem to be more uniform and less diffuse in the centers of the cells.

*Holotype*.—A male, from St. Thomas, Guatemala (Alte Sammlung).

Originally, I held this fly to be distinct from *baliopertus*; I now believe it better considered a variety for the present; the species of *Microdon* seldom have a large range, and this must be considered quite an extension of the range of *baliopertus*.

Genus **Merodonoides** Curran

**Merodonoides czernyi**, n. sp.

Related to *circularis* Curran, this species is distinguished by the chiefly reddish femur and a different pattern of eye stripes.

*Male*.—Length 11.5 mm; wing 6.5 mm. *Head*: large and somewhat broader than the abdomen. The eyes are bare and red-brown, with four vertical stripes; the posterior stripe lies on the margin of the eye, is smooth-edged and continuous; the other three are equally spaced but quite irregular and become very slender and disappear ventrally and are partly broken up into spots. The vertex is dark brown, the upper front black and covered with light yellowish-brown pubescence; the eyes are barely approximated, not actually touching; the lower front, except from the narrow, shin-

ing black rim to the antennal prominence, is shining black and densely covered with yellowish pubescence. The face below the antennae is covered everywhere, except from the facial knob and a narrow continuation of the knob to the epistoma, with pale pubescence and thick, rather long, shiny, yellowish pile; this pile and pubescence are omitted on the extreme lower face and cheeks. The antennae are fairly large. The third segment is a little over one and one-half times as long as wide; it is rounded apically and is pale orange and has narrow, dark, dorsal margins; the first two segments are slightly darker. The arista is basally thickened, barely longer than the antenna, and pale orange. *Thorax*: the ground color is feebly shining and very dark brown; on the mesonotum are four wide, black vittae; the outer pair is not interrupted at the suture, the inner pair is slightly closer than the separation between outer and inner stripes. The stripes do not reach the scutellum. The scutellum is large, broad, two and one-half times as wide as long, with subtruncate rim and feebly impressed rim; its color is light reddish brown. The pile of the thorax, scutellum, and humeri is light yellowish, becoming golden on the scutellum. *Abdomen*: not quite twice as long as wide, rather thick; the terminal segments are cylindrical, with a large hypopygium. The base of the fourth segment is three-fifths as wide as the widest part of the second segment close to the base. From near the base of the second segment the abdomen tapers gradually down to the end of the third segment. The first segment is gray; the second segment has a narrow but conspicuous black basal border and just before the apex a wider, dark brown band that is produced obtusely forward in the middle and not quite touching the anterior black band, and instead of brown in the middle of this band there is an oblong, elongate black spot. The remainder of segment is light brownish yellow. The third segment is similar in color without any black band and with the posterior brown band vague in form and in outline. The entire basal three-fifths of the fourth segment, except for narrow, small triangles in the lateral corner at the base, is dark brown; the remainder is light yellow. The pile of the abdomen is pale yellow to reddish brown according to the area. *Legs*: almost entirely light reddish brown, with an irregular black band in the middle of each of the thick

hind femora which disappears toward the top half of the femora. On the inside of each of the front femora there is a small, basal, black spot; the apical portion of each of the front femora and all the front and middle tibiae and the extreme base of the hind tibiae are light yellow. The tarsi are light reddish. The apical spines of the femoral and basal patch of setae are black; otherwise the pile is pale. *Wings*: short and broad, the veins outlined in dark brown; remainder of the wings pale brown; a stigmal cross vein is present and beyond it a brown stigma, which is a little longer than wide. The spurious vein is chitinized. The wings apparently lack villi.

*Holotype*.—A male, from Tonkin, Montes Mauson, April–May, 2,000–3,000 feet (H. Fruhstorfer).

Genus *Mallota* Meigen  
*Mallota brevipila*, n. sp.

This fly is characterized by its pale pink or reddish color on the abdomen, its whitish pile, and the slender black fascia on the abdomen. Apparently it is not closely related to other described species of *Mallota*.

*Male*.—Length 11 mm. *Head*: eyes bare, the vertex dark brownish black with yellowish-gray pollen and pale yellowish-white pile. The front is similarly colored; the pollen is yellower and somewhat sparser in the middle, particularly in front of the antennae; the dark-brown ground color of the front is thus allowed to shine through. The front is narrowly yellowish brown just in front of the antennae; the pile of the front and face is yellowish white. The eyes are rather widely separated in the male but are angularly produced toward each other. The width between them is as great as the distance between the posterior ocelli. The face is dark brown, thickly covered with yellowish-white pubescence, which is a little thinner on top of the well-developed tubercle and appears to have been rubbed off. The face is deeply concave beneath the antennae, and the cheeks are dark shining brown and largely bare. The antennae are dark brown. The third segment is wider than long, the first two segments equal. The arista is light yellow and thickened throughout its length; the apex, however, is sharpened. *Thorax*: brownish black and thickly covered with light brownish-gray pollen and thick but short, almost white pile. There is

a thin band of brownish-black pile across the middle between the wings. The pile of the postcalli, of the scutellum, and of the mesonotum in front of the scutellum is entirely whitish. The pleural pile is abundant and white. The squamae and their border and fringe are yellowish white. *Abdomen*: the first and second segments are almost entirely light red, becoming orange upon the lateral margins. The posterior border of the first segment exclusive of the posterior corners is, however, gray with yellowish-white pubescence. On the posterior part of the second segment near the posterior margin there is a somewhat darker brown, narrower fascia, which fades into light red as it approaches the lateral margin; the posterior margin is narrowly yellowish white with similarly colored pubescence and pile; the pile of both of these two segments is entirely white and becomes slightly more yellowish in the middle of the second segment. The third segment is light red; its posterior and anterior margins are narrowly yellowish white and pollinose, and on each side of these fasciae there is a slender, transverse fascia of black; the black fascia laterally fades into red on each side at a considerable distance from the lateral margin. Between the black fascia the segment is red. The fourth segment is dully shining black; upon it there is a trace of a basal, lateral, linear, yellowish-white pubescent fascia on each side of the segment. Lying within this black area on each side there is also a trace of a red, diffuse obscure fascia, which continues laterally into the reddish lateral margin. The posterior margin is broadly yellowish-white-pollinose. The hypopygium is shining black and white-pilose. The pile of the third and fourth segments is black on the posterior black areas and yellowish in front of the black areas and white elsewhere. The pile of the abdomen is much shorter than is characteristic for the genus *Mallota* and is rather short and setaceous and subappressed posteriorly on the second to the fourth segments. *Legs*: the first four femora are dark brown; their tibiae are brownish black in each case upon the apical half and yellowish brown basally. The tarsi are light brown. The hind femora are moderately thickened and are light orange-brown upon the lateral surface for the basal two-thirds and upon the dorsal surface for the basal two-fifths; elsewhere, except at its extreme apex, it is brownish black; its pile

is long, abundant, and whitish, except for a ventral patch of black, appressed setae near the apex and except for a thick patch of longer, erect, black bristles ventrally near the base and a little more toward the medial surface. The hind tibiae are brown, and darker brown laterally upon each apical third. The tarsi are dark brown. *Wings*: nearly hyaline, the marginal cell widely open.

*Holotype*.—A male. One paratype male. Both from Turkmenien. Paratype in author's collection.

#### *Mallota apimima*, n. sp.

This species is related to *salti* Curran but is distinguished by the wholly black legs, and it is separated from *colombii* Macquart by the yellow pilose abdomen.

*Male*.—Length 15 mm. *Head*: the eyes touch quite narrowly at a point on the upper part of the head leaving the vertical triangle less than half as long as the front. The eyes are thick white-pilose and the vertex is feebly shining black with thick, long, black pile. The front is polished, shining black with sparse, long, yellow pile on the sides and a few long, black hairs at the top and through the middle. The face and cheeks are shing black with sparse, long, pale, pale yellowish pile that becomes dark brown to black in front of the cheeks. The anterior part of the cheeks and adjacent posterior part of face covered with a broad band of sparse white pubescence, which runs from the eye margin to the epistoma. The face is thus left broadly bare; the concavity below the antennae is rather deep, the tubercle low and broad. The first two segments of the antennae are black and black-pilose; the third segment is very dark reddish brown, obliquely oval, and a little longer below. The arista is pale yellow, thickened on the basal half. *Thorax*: mesonotum opaque black covered by dense brownish-black pollen. Across the mesonotum in front of the suture there is a band of dense, deep, yellow pile, which on the two sides is continued on to the humeri and the upper part of the mesopleura. Most of the mesopleural and all the pteropleural pile is brownish black. The pile on the posterior half of the mesonotum behind the suture and on the postcalli is blackish, the hairs apically becoming brown. There are just a few long yellow hairs immediately in front of the scutellum. Scutellum opaque reddish, or

sepia-brown with very long and very dense brownish-yellow pile. *Abdomen*: black, opaque upon the first two segments and shining black upon the remainder of the abdomen. The pile of the abdomen is thick, long, subappressed and brownish yellow on the whole of the second and third segments, except that there is considerable purplish-brown to blackish pile in the basal corners of the second segment and narrowly upon the sides of the first and second segments. The pile of the fourth segment is long, quite sparse, and light yellow. *Legs*: black and largely shining with black pile that becomes dark purplish brown upon the femora. The hind femora are only moderately thickened, the greater part of the thickening being found on the basal two-thirds. *Wings*: strongly tinged with brown; the interiors of the cells are more pale centrally, but there is a large, extensive, diffuse, brown blotch in the center of the wing. The apical half of the first basal cell has a diffuse, longitudinal, nearly hyaline bar down its middle, and there is a similar bar down the middle of the basal half of this cell.

*Holotype*.—A male, and one paratype male, from Venezuela. Paratype in author's collection.

#### Genus *Cerioides* Rondani

##### *Cerioides rubrobrunnea*, n. sp.

This species is related to *kerteszi* Shannon, from which it is distinguished by the reddish antennal prominence, and reddish third antennal segment, besides differences in the pattern of the wing.

*Female*.—Length 19 mm; antennae 5 mm; wing 14 mm. *Head*: the vertex is rather swollen; the ocelli are tuberculate; the occiput is not greatly produced behind the eyes near the vertex. There is a strong sunken depression just before the ocelli, and sublunate areas of opaque black lie at the top of the front along the eyes. The vertex and the front and upper face, except about the antennal process, are shining black with a slight bluish cast. The whole lower half of the face, from above the lower level of the eyes, as well as the cheeks and lower occiput, the antennal process, the third antennal segment, and a spot below the process are all light reddish or coffee-brown. The first and second antennal segments are dark brown to blackish. The apical half of the style is white. The antennae are elongate; the

process is long, nearly as long as the slender first segment. The second segment is three-fifths the length of first and third segments; without the style it is a little longer than the second. The style is two-fifths as long as the second segment. On the black area of the face there is one pair of roundish spots of thick silver pubescence, and there is another pair a short distance farther down on the sides by the eyes. The face has a small rounded tubercle well below the eyes, and the face is deeply produced and slightly pointed at the apex of the epistoma. *Thorax*: unusually convex from any angle; it is entirely shining, slightly bluish black with, in certain light only, an overlay of vague, silver pubescence, and a vague, small, brown spot of the same lying longitudinally on the posterior half of the thorax in the middle. The thorax is quite scrobiculate. The scutellum is broad, short, rounded, and the basal margin and apical margin are light clay brown; its middle is bluish black, the surface scrobiculate. The metanotum is well developed and very steep. The halteres are pale yellow, humeri very prominent and convex; squamae white, brown-fringed. The pleura are entirely black, silvery pubescent in places. *Abdomen*: very strongly constricted basally; the apex of the second segment is barely wider than the base of the first; the second segment is only a little more than two-thirds longer than the first segment. The base of the second segment has a conspicuous, translucent, pale-brown band, which is narrowly interrupted in the middle. The second segment at its narrowest width is scarcely more than a third as wide as the posterior part of this segment. It is a little less than half as wide as the base of the first segment. Between the end of the second segment and the beginning of the third segment is a crease and a constriction, and the second segment expands suddenly and gradually into a beautifully rounded semicylindrical body, which reaches its maximum at the end of that segment and then tapers off into the long, slender fourth segment, which is one-half longer than the third segment and which, at its tip, is only half as wide as the end of the second segment. The fifth segment is drawn out into a blunt point. The entire remainder of the abdomen, the yellow basal annulus excluded, is dull shining black, with a very faint bluish cast and a heavily scrobiculate surface. *Legs*:

hind legs entirely dark brown, the basal half of the fore and middle femora deep reddish brown, the fore and middle tarsi light orange-brown; elsewhere the legs are dark brown. *Wings*: quite elongate and pointed; longer than the abdomen with the anterior border of the wing past the middle light orange-brown. The posterior basal half of the wing is of the same color. The posterior, apical half of the wing is quite pale brown, nearly hyaline and has a strong, rich, dark brown stripe running from the base of the wing to the apex; it includes the costal cell, the two cells beneath, and the entire upper half of the cell containing the spurious vein; it is delimited by this vein and by the upper outward half of the cell above.

*Holotype*.—A female, from Muzo, Colombia, 400–800 meters (collection of Fassl).

#### *Cerioides polistiformis*, n. sp.

This species is related to *facialis* Kertész, from which it is distinguished by the yellow posterior fasciae on several of the segments of the abdomen and by the pattern of the face and wing.

*Female*.—Length 15 mm; antennae 4.5 mm; wings 14 mm. *Head*: the vertex is slightly raised and considerably developed behind the eyes; it is dark, dull shining black. The upper front has two sublunate impressions. The antennal prominence or process is two-fifths as long as the first segment. The front and face and cheeks are everywhere shining black, except that beginning a short distance beneath the antennal process there is a pair of rather slender, light yellow, vertical stripes, which are a little wider apart at the top than they are at the tubercle, and they continue to converge toward the epistoma but do not meet. The antennae are very elongate; the process and first two segments quite black, somewhat shining and deep black, flat-appressed-pilose. The base of the third segment is deep, rich red. The remainder of this segment is grayish brown, only the extreme tip of style white. The face has a rather prominent knob, though it is scarcely tuberculate, which lies below the eyes. The face is rounded, pointed, and considerably produced downward. *Thorax*: dull, shining black with papillose pile, which is exceedingly short. The black of the thorax is overlaid with very dark reddish-brown pollen, quite obscure and a

little more evident where it forms a wide median vittae; in some lights the pollen appears to cover all the dorsum, leaving the sutures and a short abbreviated stripe at the inner ends of the sutures outlined in black. The scutellum is black and shining, with a narrow, brownish-yellow margin, scarcely visible above. The metanotum is conspicuous. *Abdomen*: elongate and pointed at the tip; the second segment is quite conspicuous, the end of the second segment is a little wider than the base of the first, and the base of the second segment is a very little wider than the narrowest part of this segment. The second segment is very little longer than the third segment. Third and fourth segments equal. Fifth segment small and pointed. The narrow lateral margin of the anterior half of the second segment and a conspicuous though fairly narrow, posterior margin on the second segment which is widest in the middle and upon the sides, and together with a similar slightly wider, uniform band upon the posterior margin of the third and fourth segments, are all yellow. Upon the third and fourth segments there are middle bands of yellowish-gray pollen, punctate and well interrupted in the middle, and on the fourth segment these bands are sublunate, their inner ends pointed, and the concave surface directed anteriorly. *Legs*: largely dark brown. The lateral surface of each of the fore-femora, the ventral surface of the midfemora, all the hind femora, the hind tibiae except their apices, the midtibiae except their apices, and the foretibiae except their bases are all very dark brown. The remainder of the legs are light orange-brown. The ventral spines of the rather slender hind femora are double-rowed, run the entire length, are rather long, sparse, black, and exceedingly sharp. *Wings*: the anterior margin of the wing above the third vein is brown, and the third vein is narrowly margined with brown posteriorly; also the upper half of the first basal cell is brown. The brown of the submarginal cell, and of the distal portion of the stigmal area of the subcostal cell, is considerably darker in color. The third vein emits a downward, oblique spur vein, and at the point of emission it is angularly but shallowly kinked; third vein and subapical cross vein confluent practically at wing apex.

*Holotype*.—A female, from Cuesta de Cilutincara, Bolivia, 3,000 meters (collection of Fassl).